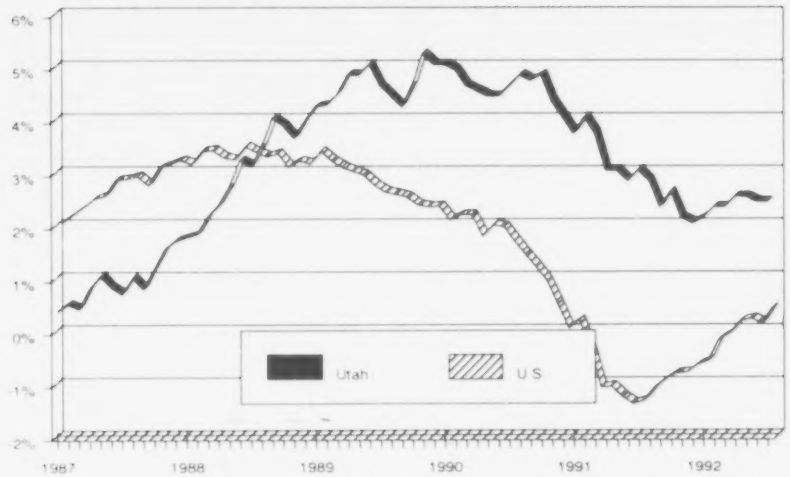
Utah Labor Market Report

July 1992
Volume 2, No. 7

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The three point gap in Utah/U.S. unemployment rates holds firm—

Both Utah and U.S. jobless rates dropped one-tenth of a percentage point in July.

Is this a sign of better labor force times ahead?

Or is it just a statistical fluke?

Utah's jobless rate followed the nation's lead, dropping one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.7 percent in July.

The State maintained the extraordinary 3 point gap between its jobless rate and the U.S. figure. This spread, which widened to 3 points beginning in June 1992, represents a disparity not equaled in more than 30 years. Roughly 38,100 Utahns were out of work in July 1992—3,000 fewer than in July of last year and 1,400 fewer than in June 1992. The current jobless rate is also four-tenths of a point lower than the July 1991 rate of 5.1 percent.

"Slow but steady" could be the motto of Utah's economy during the past half year. We've seen very little change in the unemployment rate since January. While job growth has improved since year-end, the State is still not generating jobs at its average 3 to 4 percent. The State seems to be repeating the same performance—but that's not necessarily a bad thing. Although job growth is low in historic terms, Utah is still one of the fastest growing economies in the country.

Utah created 18,500 new nonfarm jobs during the past 12 months. Expansion continued at a moderate 2.5 percent. And, only two of Utah's major industries are showing job losses while the rest continue to grow.

Despite the fact that manufacturing employment continues to show declines when compared with last year, the losses are getting smaller and could turn to gains by December. In July 1992, total manufacturing employment

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jul 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.7%
Jun 1992	Utah	4.8%	U.S.	7.8%
Jul 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Jul 1992	Utah	2.5%	U.S.	0.04%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jun 1992	U.S.	140.2	Yr-over chng	3.1%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

Jun 1992	U.S.	117.8	Yr-over chng	1.2%

was down only 500 jobs from July 1991—a loss of only 0.5 percent. In fact, several manufacturing sectors are showing gains. Nevertheless, both transportation equipment and electrical machinery manufacturing continue to experience significant year-over declines—9 and 6 percent respectively.

Mining once again joined manufacturing in the job loser category. Employment in this sector is down 2.3 percent from last year—a loss of about 200 jobs. Closures and layoffs in the coal industry contributed to the loss, but employment is also down in oil/gas extraction, while the number of metal mining jobs did not change.

On the positive side, finance/insurance/real estate maintained its first place position as the fastest growing industry. The sector has added 2,000 net new jobs to Utah's economy over the past year. The addition of several financial service centers has generated most of the 5.5 percent gain.

The service industry continued its steady generation of new Utah employment by adding 7,200 new positions. This 4 percent gain was spurred by 10 percent growth in computer services (which include software companies), 9 percent growth in engineering and management services, and 6 percent growth in medical services. Although service positions are generally perceived as "low pay" jobs, these fastest growing service industries tend to pay higher wages.

Construction has slacked off the Olympian 13 percent pace it set in 1991. However, with 1,000 new construction jobs this industry continues to expand at 3 percent.

Trade employment grew at just under 3 percent between July 1991 and July 1992. Roughly 4,200 of the total 4,800 new trade jobs were contributed by retail trade with especially strong growth in furniture and apparel stores.

Government turned in another 2.5 percent growth rate. Defense cuts prompted the 200 job loss in federal government, but an 1,800 job gain in state government and a 2,000 increase in local government more than offset the federal decline. Growth in education equals that of other state and local government sectors.

Transportation/communications/utilities continued its slow employment growth. Employment in this industry increased almost 1.5 percent for an addition of 600 new jobs.

While the national recovery is rather sluggish, it is still a recovery. And, both Utah and the U.S. should experience improved economic growth in the months ahead.❐

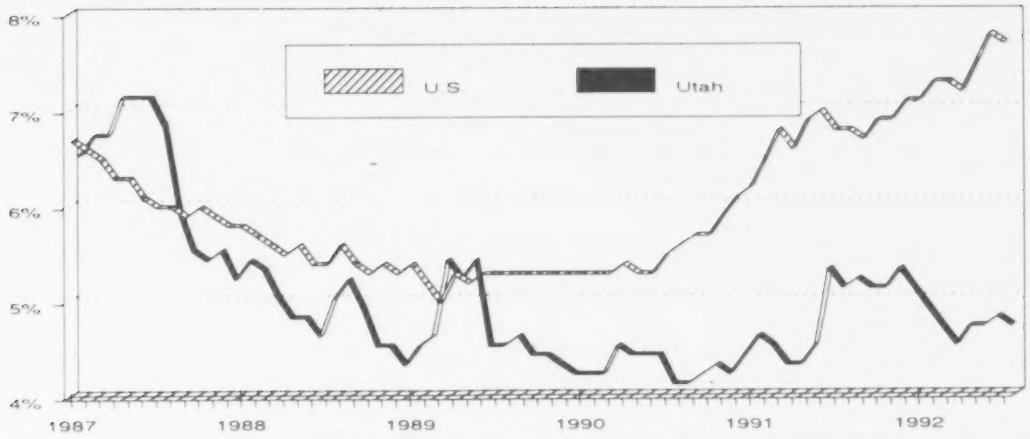
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ ***Both U.S. and Utah jobless rates dropped one-tenth of a point.***

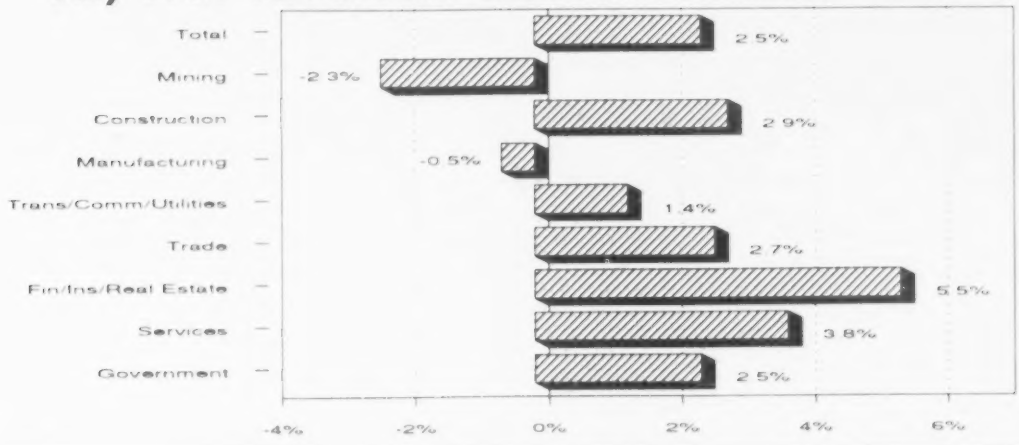
■ ***Mining and manufacturing were the only Utah industries sustaining year-over job losses, and manufacturing losses are getting smaller every month.***

■ ***Services and finance/insurance/real estate continue as the mainstays of Utah employment growth.***

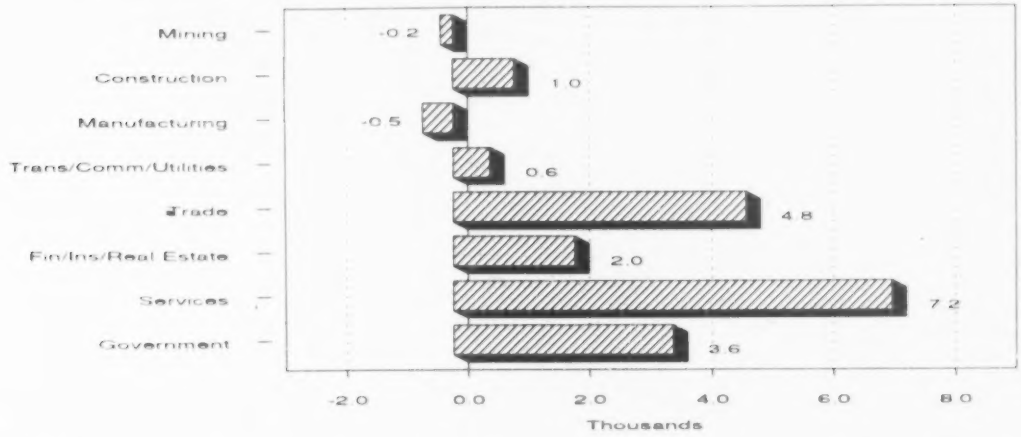
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



July 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



July 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**822.7**	**812.5**	**1.3**	**822.2**	**810.6**
Employed	**784.6**	**771.4**	**1.7**	**781.2**	**770.8**
Unemployed	**38.1**	**41.1**	**-7.3**	**41.0**	**39.8**
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.1	—	5.0	4.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**758.3**	**739.8**	**2.5**	**769.1**	**762.7**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.7**	**-2.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.4	-2.9	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	**35.7**	**34.7**	**2.9**	**35.1**	**33.2**
Manufacturing	**104.4**	**104.9**	**-0.5**	**104.7**	**104.1**
Durable Goods	68.8	69.6	-1.1	68.6	68.2
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*6.0*	*-3.3*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.1*	*0.0*	*14.2*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*9.8*	*-6.1*	*9.2*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.5*	*17.1*	*-9.4*	*15.4*	*15.4*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.6*	*10.4*	*1.9*	*10.4*	*10.2*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.6*	*12.1*	*11.5*	*13.6*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	35.6	35.3	0.8	36.1	35.9
Food & Related Products	*12.0*	*11.6*	*3.4*	*12.1*	*12.1*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*23.6*	*23.7*	*-0.4*	*24.0*	*23.8*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.3**	**42.7**	**1.4**	**43.2**	**42.9**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.5	1.9	15.8	15.5
Transportation by Air*	7.0	7.1	-1.4	7.0	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.1	6.7	6.0	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.8	-2.6	7.6	7.6
Trade	**183.2**	**178.4**	**2.7**	**184.6**	**182.0**
Wholesale Trade	42.2	41.6	1.4	42.0	41.7
*Durable Goods**	*24.8*	*24.7*	*0.4*	*24.7*	*24.6*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.4*	*16.9*	*3.0*	*17.3*	*17.1*
Retail Trade	141.0	136.8	3.1	142.6	140.3
Food Stores	*25.2*	*24.1*	*4.6*	*25.3*	*24.6*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.6*	*16.2*	*-3.7*	*15.5*	*15.3*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.2*	*45.3*	*4.2*	*47.6*	*46.8*
*Home Furniture Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.1*	*12.2*	*7.4*	*13.3*	*12.8*
*Gen. Merchandise Building & Garden Supply**	*23.1*	*22.1*	*4.5*	*23.7*	*23.5*
Miscellaneous Retail	*16.8*	*16.9*	*-0.6*	*17.2*	*17.3*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.3**	**36.3**	**5.5**	**38.0**	**37.7**
Depository Institutions*	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.7	13.7
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.5	22.9	7.0	24.3	24.0
Services	**196.0**	**188.8**	**3.8**	**195.9**	**192.0**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.8	0.8	12.8	12.0
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.9	18.9	5.3	20.0	19.1
Computer-Related*	10.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	9.9
Other Business Services*	32.7	32.0	2.2	32.4	32.0
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.0	6.8	2.9	6.8	6.6
Health Services	51.1	48.1	6.2	51.0	50.7
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	34.7	34.9	-0.6	35.4	34.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.5	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.1	14.8	8.8	16.0	15.7
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9
Government	**148.9**	**145.3**	**2.5**	**159.2**	**162.4**
Federal Government	39.1	39.3	-0.5	39.5	39.2
*U.S. Defense**	*18.9*	*19.5*	*-3.1*	*18.9*	*18.9*
*Other Federal**	*20.2*	*19.8*	*2.0*	*20.6*	*20.3*
State Government	43.9	42.1	4.3	45.1	46.7
*State Education**	*22.8*	*21.9*	*4.1*	*24.0*	*25.9*
*Other State**	*21.1*	*20.2*	*4.5*	*21.1*	*20.8*
Local Government	65.9	63.9	3.1	74.6	76.5
Local Education	*36.7*	*35.6*	*3.1*	*46.1*	*48.9*
*Other Local**	*29.2*	*28.3*	*3.2*	*28.5*	*27.6*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**815.7**	**804.8**	**1.4**	**817.6**	**816.9**
Employed	**777.6**	**763.7**	**1.8**	**778.1**	**778.6**
Unemployed	**38.1**	**41.1**	**-7.3**	**39.5**	**38.3**
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.1	--	4.8	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**765.3**	**746.5**	**2.5**	**762.2**	**761.3**
Mining	**8.4**	**8.6**	**-2.4**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Contract Construction	**33.0**	**32.1**	**2.9**	**32.8**	**32.6**
Manufacturing	**104.2**	**104.7**	**-0.5**	**104.0**	**104.6**
Durable Goods	68.6	69.4	-1.1	68.1	68.6
Nondurable Goods	35.6	35.3	0.9	35.8	36.0
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.2**	**42.6**	**1.4**	**43.1**	**43.2**
Trade	**183.6**	**178.8**	**2.7**	**183.5**	**183.0**
Wholesale	41.7	41.1	1.4	41.7	41.7
Retail	141.9	137.7	3.1	141.7	141.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.1**	**36.1**	**5.5**	**37.9**	**37.9**
Services	**196.7**	**189.5**	**3.8**	**195.3**	**194.5**
Government	**158.0**	**154.1**	**2.5**	**157.3**	**157.1**
Federal Government	38.6	38.8	-0.5	38.5	38.6
State Government	46.0	44.2	4.3	45.6	45.4
Local Government	73.4	71.2	3.2	73.2	73.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jun 1992(p)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(r)	Jun 1992(p)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.59**	**$14.94**	**-2.3**	**$14.72**	**41.3**	**45.0**	**-8.2**	**42.0**
Metal Mining	13.87	13.60	2.0	13.68	46.4	46.9	-0.1	45.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.38	17.18	7.0	18.38	34.5	44.8	-22.3	40.3
MANUFACTURING	**10.98**	**10.71**	**2.5**	**11.03**	**40.9**	**40.1**	**2.0**	**39.9**
Durable Goods	11.46	10.93	4.8	11.38	41.2	39.8	3.5	40.8
Primary Metals	14.39	13.27	8.4	13.98	41.0	39.9	3.8	41.7
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.77	10.49	2.8	10.88	41.3	40.7	1.5	40.1
Transportation Equipment	15.46	13.44	15.0	15.40	41.1	40.1	2.5	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.06	10.29	-2.2	10.34	40.3	40.8	-1.2	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	9.31	9.38	-0.7	9.60	42.3	43.6	-3.0	37.8
TRADE	**7.81**	**7.68**	**1.7**	**7.87**	**29.2**	**29.3**	**-0.3**	**29.0**
Wholesale	9.95	10.49	-5.1	10.15	35.8	37.9	-5.5	36.2
Retail	7.06	6.64	6.3	7.05	27.4	27.1	1.1	27.1
Food Stores	7.48	6.58	13.7	7.48	26.5	26.3	0.8	25.3
General Merchandise	6.32	6.22	1.6	6.25	28.1	27.2	3.3	27.9

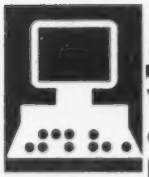
Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- An Oregon-based electronics concern has established a manufacturing facility in St. George and anticipates that employment totals within the first year will reach between 100 and 150 workers. E.S.A.M., Inc., is a manufacturer of electronics for use in the medical, grocery, and gaming industries. The company has opened a 13,000 square-foot facility.
- E.R. Carpenter, Inc., a Virginia-based manufacturer of foam used in the comfort cushioning industry, will establish a 44,000 square-foot plant in the Davis County Freeport Center. The plant is expected to operational by September. Anticipated employment at the plant has not been announced.
- Weider Food Company will establish a $4.5 million 130,000 square-foot facility by June of next year. The new facility will serve as the company's office, distribution, and production headquarters. The company manufactures a wide variety of sports nutrition products and currently employs 160 workers. The move to the new facility will increase employment to approximately 250 workers.
- Prime Option Services, a credit card operation under the Sears umbrella of companies, may move its national operations to Utah. This move could create up to 5,000 new jobs within the State in the next five years. Prime Option is establishing a new credit card which it hopes to release by 1993. However, the entire deal is currently uncertain, as Prime Option is involved in a court-action lawsuit with Visa, and a decision against Prime Option may jeopardize the entire Utah move.❐



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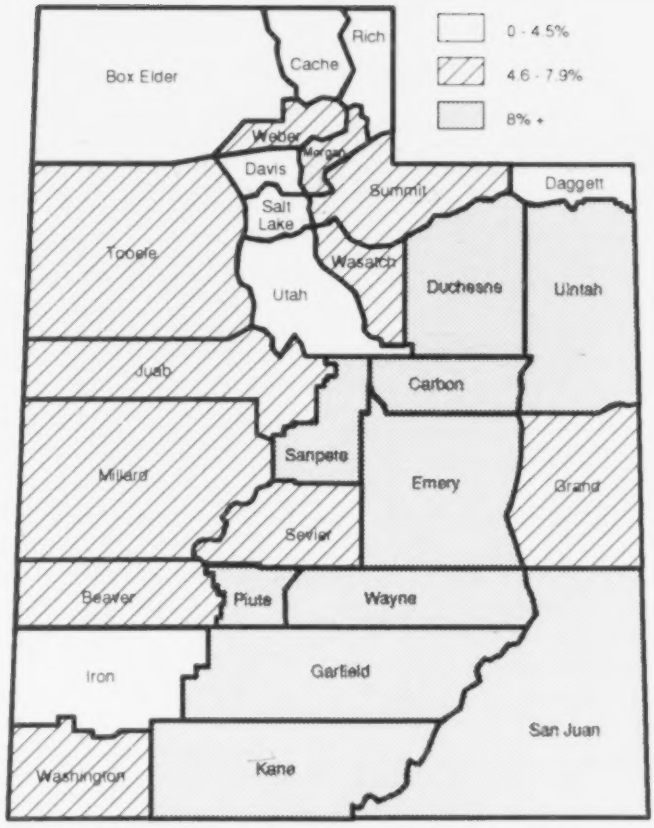
While some economies struggle—others bloom

Five small-to-medium-sized counties currently lead Utah's economic growth race, but others in this size range continue to struggle. Metropolitan counties' growth is generally modest, but respectable.

Morgan County's year-over job growth ranks first in the State due to large employment increases in manufacturing and trade. However, its unemployment remains uncomfortably high. Neighboring Summit County, on the strength of last winter's boost in retail trade, shows very rapid year-over job growth and moderate unemployment rates. Cache and Iron counties are experiencing employment increases sparked by manufacturing job growth, while Washington County's service sector continues to grow rapidly. These three counties are also enjoying very low unemployment.

Despite their manufacturing cutbacks, Salt Lake and Utah counties have year-over job growth near the State average (2.5 percent) and unemployment rates lower than the State average.

■ ***Morgan County's year-over job growth ranks first in the State due to large employment increases in manufacturing and trade.***



Unemployment Rates July 1992

Weber County's manufacturing jobs increased at a modest rate pushing the county's job total to nearly 3 percent—an unusual one-half point *higher* than the job growth of Salt Lake and Utah counties.

Sharp reductions in logging have hit Garfield County with unemployment of 15 percent and a year-over job loss of 3 percent—perhaps the worst performance in the State. Also suffering unemployment over 10 percent are Kane, Wayne, and Piute counties.

■ ***Weber county shows stronger than average growth.***

Three of Utah's energy counties—Emery, Duchesne, and Uintah—have unemployment near 9 percent and net job losses or minimal growth. Carbon County is only slightly better off with unemployment near 7.5 percent. Energy-related mining job losses are prompting other industries to cut back.

In Central Utah, Sanpete and Juab counties, as usual, face

Continued on page 8

■ ***Garfield County with 15 percent unemployment appears the worst in the State.***

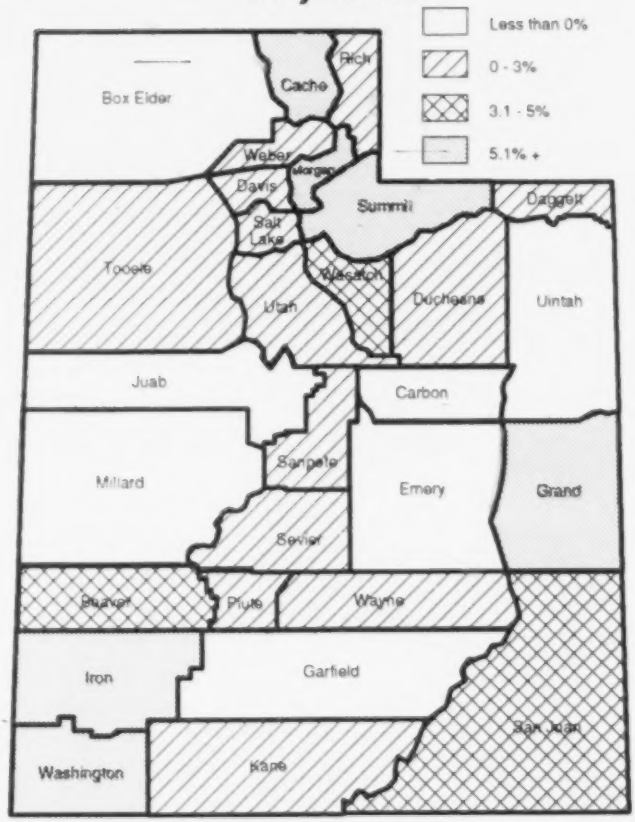
Continued from page 7

high unemployment and minimal job growth. In contrast, Sevier and Millard counties have relatively low unemployment. Construction of new retail space in Richfield is helping Sevier County this summer. Millard County has fewer jobs than a year ago due to a brief but large construction project last summer, but has more than doubled nondurable manufacturing jobs in 13 months.

Construction projects have also boosted employment in San Juan and Grand counties, but unemployment remains high. Construction is also boosting the otherwise flat economy of Box Elder County. Nevertheless, despite the loss of 400 manufacturing jobs in the past 12 months, it has a very low unemployment rate.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs July 1992



METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jul 1992(r)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)	Jul 1992(r)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**526.8**	**525.5**	0.2	**529.9**	**525.4**	119.7	**119.2**	**0.4**	**120.2**	**117.1**
Employed	503.1	499.3	0.8	504.6	500.9	115.0	113.8	1.1	114.7	112.1
Unemployed	23.7	26.2	-9.5	25.3	24.5	4.7	5.4	-13.0	5.5	5.0
Rate	4.5	5.0	——	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.5	——	4.5	4.3
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**517.1**	**505.5**	**2.3**	**522.7**	**519.8**	**98.9**	96.7	**2.3**	**100.3**	**98.4**
Mining	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.3	3.3	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	22.9	23.1	-0.9	22.7	21.2	5.4	4.9	10.2	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing	67.6	67.8	-0.3	67.7	67.3	13.4	13.9	-3.6	13.5	13.4
Durable	46.0	46.6	-1.3	45.9	45.5	8.5	8.9	-4.5	8.5	8.5
Nondurable	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.8	21.8	4.9	5.0	-2.0	5.0	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.3	2.1	33.8	33.6	2.0	2.4	-16.7	2.2	2.2
Trade	127.7	124.3	2.7	128.7	127.6	23.2	23.0	0.9	23.4	22.8
Wholesale	34.4	33.1	3.9	34.3	34.2	4.3	5.1	-15.7	4.2	4.0
Retail	93.3	91.2	2.3	94.4	93.4	18.9	17.9	5.6	19.2	18.8
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.7	30.1	5.3	31.5	31.3	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.7	2.6
Service	131.5	127.4	3.2	131.6	130.3	37.9	36.1	5.0	38.2	36.3
Government	98.3	96.5	1.9	103.4	105.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	15.2	16.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

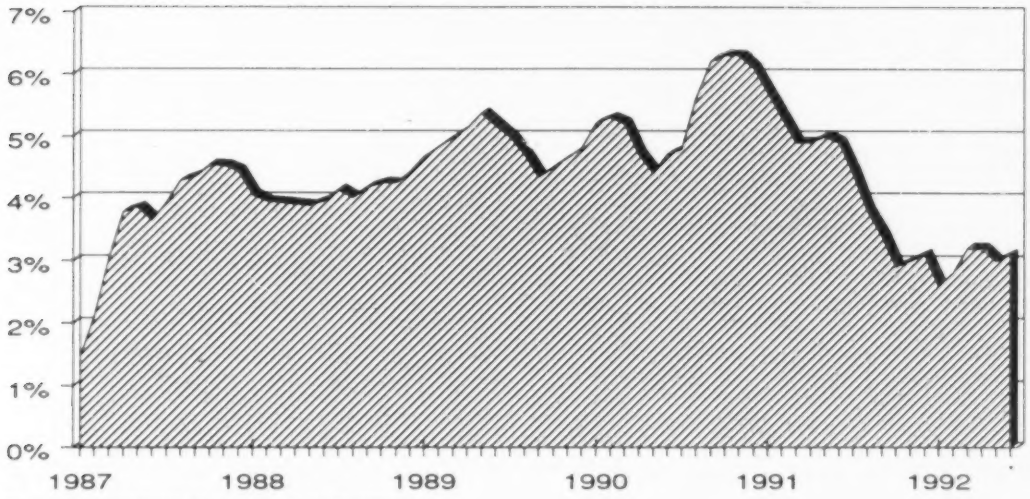
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jul 1992(f)	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)	Jul 1991	Jul 1992(f)	Jul 1991	Percent Change	Jun 1992(p)	May 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**758,300**	**739,900**	**2.5**	**769,100**	**762,700**
Bear River	**3.6**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**45,390**	**43,460**	**4.4**	**47,400**	**46,800**
Box Elder	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	15,290	15,350	-0.4	15,380	55,260
Cache	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	29,630	27,650	7.2	31,550	31,130
Rich	2.7	5.1	4.1	2.6	470	460	2.2	470	410
Wasatch Front	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**528,770**	**516,820**	**2.3**	**534,230**	**531,700**
Wasatch Front North	**4.8**	**5.2**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**131,890**	**129,340**	**2.0**	**133,000**	**132,560**
Davis	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.8	61,600	61,060	0.9	61,690	61,320
Morgan	7.5	6.9	4.4	7.5	1,130	1,020	10.8	1,130	1,160
Weber	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	69,160	67,260	2.8	70,180	70,080
Wasatch Front South	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**396,880**	**387,480**	**2.4**	**401,230**	**399,140**
Salt Lake	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.8	386,360	377,150	2.4	390,620	388,470
Tooele	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	10,520	10,330	1.8	10,610	10,670
Mountainland	**4.1**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**109,700**	**106,520**	**3.0**	**110,960**	**108,740**
Summit	5.5	6.0	5.1	6.6	7,960	7,260	9.6	7,850	7,510
Utah	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.5	98,910	96,550	2.4	100,300	98,420
Wasatch	6.6	7.2	6.1	7.3	2,830	2,710	4.4	2,810	2,810
Central	**7.0**	**7.4**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**15,760**	**15,940**	**-1.1**	**16,360**	**16,170**
Juab	7.2	9.4	7.1	7.7	1,880	1,950	-3.6	1,900	1,890
Millard	4.9	5.0	5.7	4.4	3,570	3,810	-6.3	3,610	3,520
Piute	10.6	10.6	11.5	14.0	220	210	4.8	210	200
Sanpete	9.1	9.5	7.8	9.4	4,340	4,280	1.4	4,790	4,750
Sevier	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.5	5,090	5,040	1.0	5,200	5,140
Wayne	10.7	6.8	7.6	7.6	660	650	1.5	650	610
Southwestern	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**30,780**	**29,210**	**5.4**	**30,960**	**30,340**
Beaver	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.7	1,510	1,440	4.9	1,460	1,400
Garfield	15.5	16.6	17.4	11.3	1,790	1,850	-3.2	1,680	1,570
Iron	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	8,370	7,850	6.6	8,530	8,320
Kane	10.6	8.1	7.9	7.6	1,890	1,910	1.6	1,910	1,820
Washington	4.9	5.9	4.6	5.1	17,220	16,210	6.2	17,380	17,230
Uintah Basin	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**11,090**	**11,200**	**-1.0**	**11,760**	**11,390**
Daggett	2.6	2.8	9.9	2.0	510	500	2.0	480	410
Duchesne	9.0	9.7	7.8	8.0	3,850	3,800	1.3	4,000	3,900
Uintah	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	6,730	6,900	-2.5	7,280	7,080
Southeastern	**8.0**	**8.2**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**16,840**	**16,770**	**0.4**	**17,460**	**17,590**
Carbon	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.6	7,170	7,270	-1.4	7,520	7,600
Emery	9.0	9.5	8.3	8.8	3,290	3,450	-4.6	3,330	3,480
Grand	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	3,070	2,890	6.2	3,070	2,390
San Juan	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	3,310	3,160	4.7	3,570	3,580
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**517,120**	**505,470**	**2.3**	**522,490**	**519,870**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.9**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**98,910**	**96,550**	**2.4**	**100,300**	**98,420**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Jun 1992	Jun 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**140.2**	**136.0**	**3.1**	**0.4**
Food and Beverages	138.3	137.7	0.4	0.0
Food at Home	136.1	137.4	-0.9	-0.1
Housing	137.7	133.4	3.2	0.7
Rent Residential	146.6	143.0	2.5	0.2
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.0	115.8	2.8	1.9
Medical Care	189.4	176.2	7.5	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	131.0	126.9	3.2	-1.6
Transportation	126.9	123.7	2.6	0.5
Gasoline	103.0	100.6	2.4	3.6
Energy[3]	105.9	103.5	2.3	3.4
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.713**	**$0.740**	**-3.6**	**-0.4**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**138.1**	**134.1**	**3.0**	**0.4**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.8**	**116.4**	**1.2**	**0.6**
Finished Goods	123.7	121.9	1.5	0.5
Intermediate Materials	115.3	114.3	0.9	0.8
Crude Materials	101.5	99.8	1.7	0.5

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its sub components are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Utah Labor Force Insights from the 1990 Census

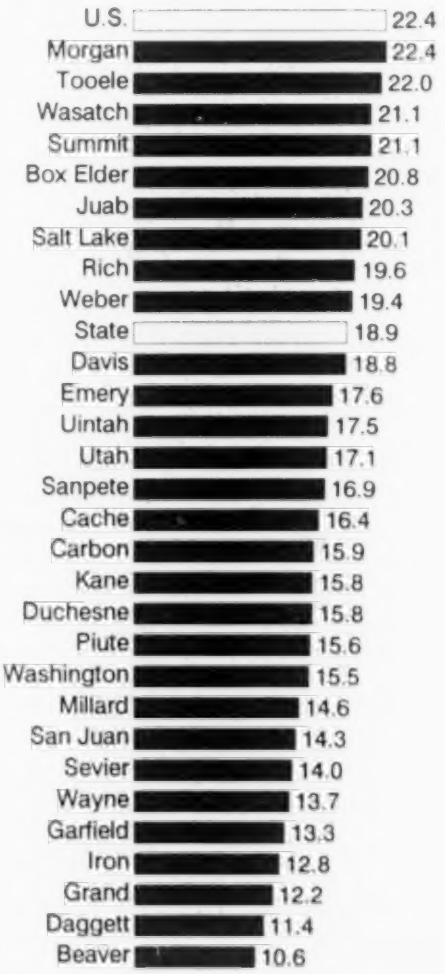
How many moms work? Which county is best educated? Who is most likely to work? Who has the shortest commute?

As data trickles down from the 1990 Census, labor economists at Job Service delight in learning information about the Utah labor market that is only available every ten years. The Census also yields valuable information on a county level—data only available from the Census.

This section of the *Utah Labor Market Report* is devoted to sharing some of that information—both graphically and analytically. Anyone interested in the dynamics of the labor force within the State of Utah should find these data arresting.

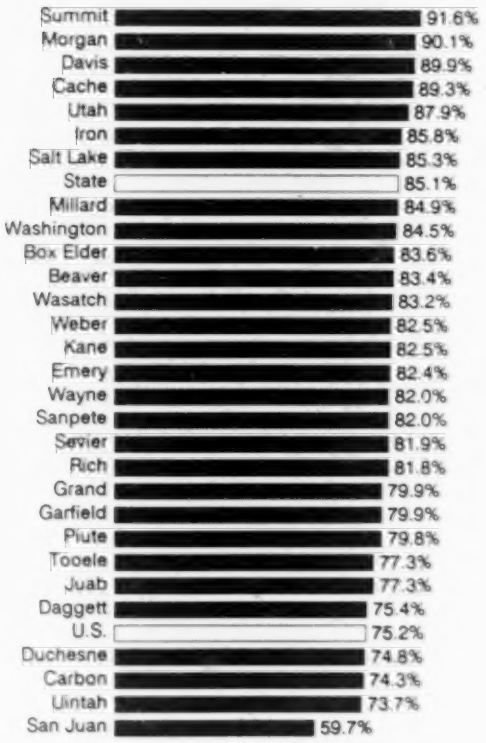
Average Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)—1990.

Ever think your commute to work is a little long? Well, in average terms Utahns generally take less time commuting to work than do their national counterparts. Only Morgan County workers equaled the national rate of 22.4 minutes, and no counties exceeded the U.S. figure. On average, Utahns take 18.9 minutes to get from home to work whether they carpool, drive, or take the bus. Residents of nonrural counties will most likely spend the longest time on the road. However, there are exceptions—Morgan, Wasatch, Summit, Juab, and Rich counties all have longer than average commute times. And, Davis, Cache, and Utah counties all show shorter than average figures. Those in Beaver County are fortunate to have the shortest average commute times—10.6 minutes.



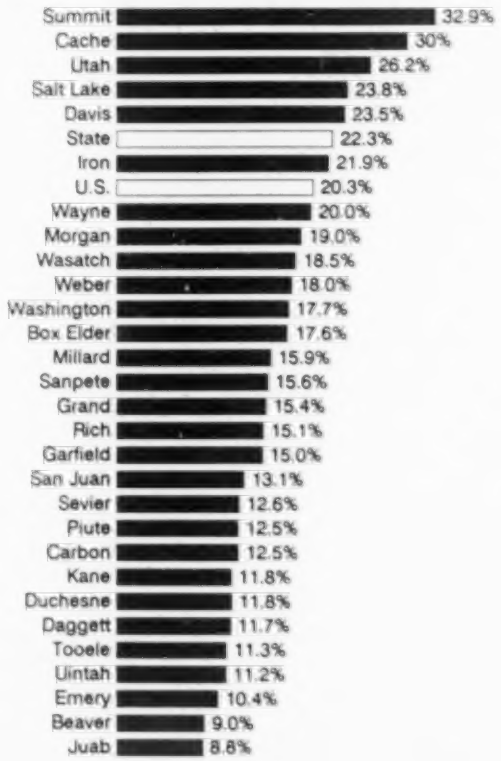
Persons 25 Years and Older Who are High School Graduates—1990.

Which Utah county has the highest percentage of high school graduates? Summit County with a whopping 91.6 percent. The State also averages an elevated high school graduate rate (85.1 percent) relative to the nation as a whole (75.2 percent). Only four counties exhibit high school attainment rates below the U.S. average—Duchesne, Carbon, Uintah, and San Juan. Only 59.7 percent of San Juan County residents have a high school education. This low rate of high school attainment can be traced primarily to low graduation rates among the native Americans in the county. In general, rural counties are likely to show lower graduation rates.



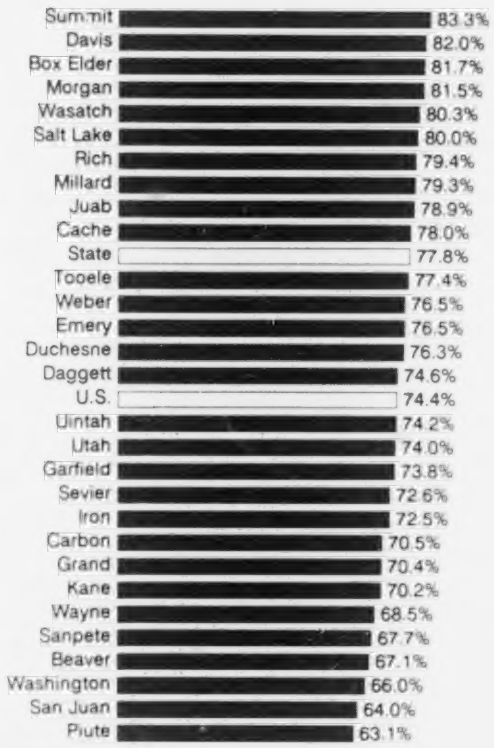
Persons 25 Years and Older Who are College Graduates—1990.

Summit County also tops the list in the College graduate category with almost one-third of its residents holding college degrees. Again the percentage of Utahns with college credentials is higher than the national average—but in this case the gap is much narrower. The percentage of Utahns with college educations equaled 22.3 percent, just 2 percentage points higher than the national figure. Again metro areas tended to have higher percentages of college graduates than did their rural counterparts. The majority of county rates fell below the State and national averages. Juab and Beaver counties include the smallest share of college graduates with 8.8 and 9.0 percent respectively.



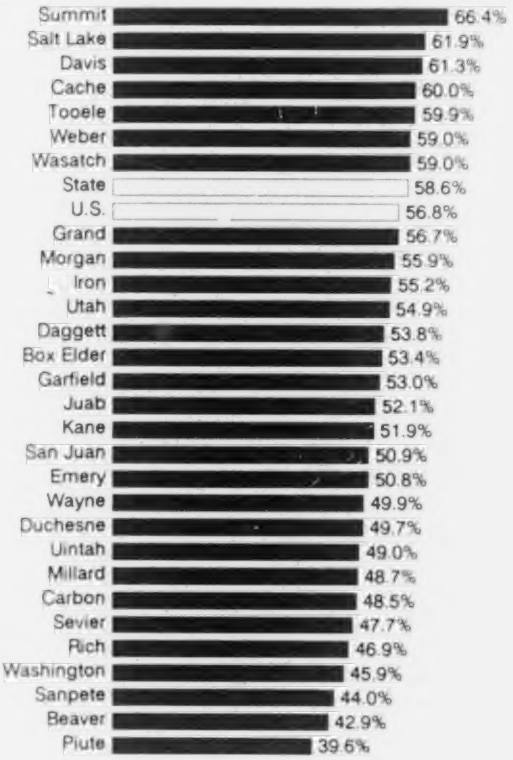
Male Labor Force Participation Rate—1990.

What is a male labor force participation rate? The percentage of men over the age of 16 who are working or looking for work. In general Utah men are more likely to work than their national counterparts. An estimated 77.8 percent of Utah men participate in the labor force compared with 74.4 percent nationally. A young labor force helps put Utah's rate higher than the U.S. figure. Why? Young people are more likely to work than those in their 50s, 60s, and 70s. Urbanized areas or counties with residents that commute to metropolitan areas tend to have the highest male participation rates. Rates rank from 83.3 percent in Summit County to 63.1 percent in Piute County. In general, the higher the education level of the county, the higher its male participation rate.



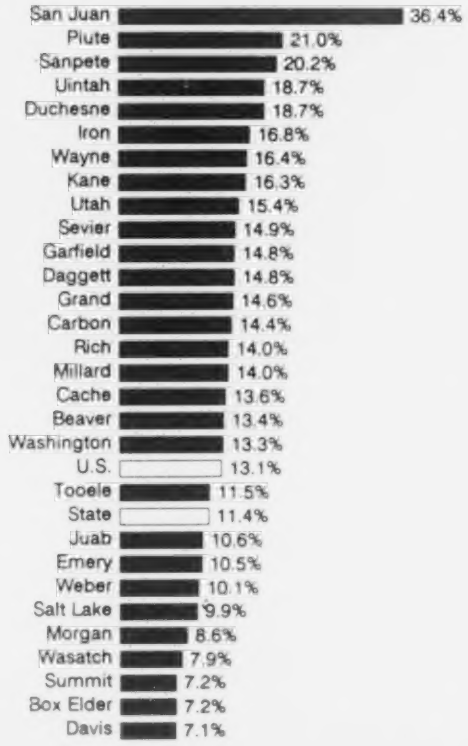
Female Labor Force Participation Rate—1990.

Utah women have been closing the male-female labor force participation rate gap, although their 58.6 percent rate still falls significantly below than the male rate. Yet it ranks slightly higher than the national average of 56.8 percent. Women in counties with a high male participation rate also tended to show a high level of labor force participation. It should follow as no surprise that female labor force participation is generally higher in counties with higher education levels. Summit County, which carries the highest percentage of high school and college graduates, also shows the highest labor force participation rate for men and women. Interestingly, Piute county shows the *lowest* labor force participation rate for both men and women (due to an older population).



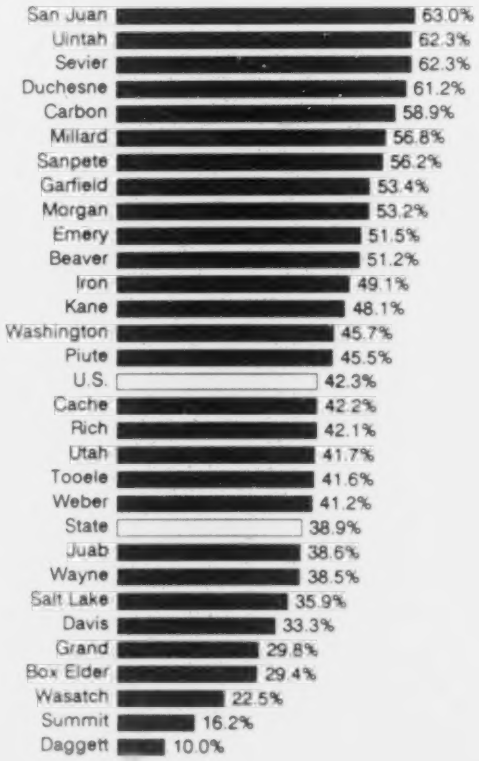
Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level—1990.

Roughly 11.4 percent of Utahns lived in households with incomes below the poverty level—slightly less than the U.S. average of 13.1 percent. In general, rural counties tended to have higher poverty rates than their non-rural neighbors. As with participation rates, poverty levels correlate fairly strongly with educational attainment; those counties with the highest educational attainment levels experience the lowest poverty rates. San Juan County topped the list of counties with a 36.4 percent poverty rate due largely to problems experienced in the native American community. Davis County boasted the lowest poverty rate in the State at 7.1 percent.



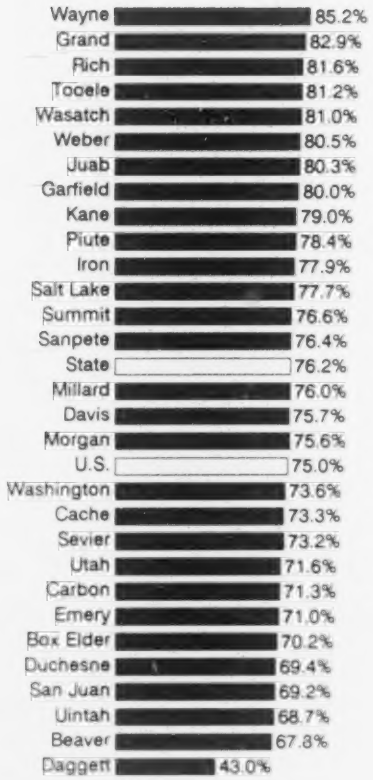
Percent of Female Headed Families with Children under 18 Below the Poverty Level—1990.

Roughly 39 percent of female-headed families (with children) lived below the poverty line in 1989. Just as with the total poverty rate, figures for Utah female-headed families registered below the national average. Nevertheless, families headed by women in many rural areas experienced staggering rates of poverty. Poverty rates for female headed families in San Juan, Uintah, Sevier, and Duchesne counties topped 60 percent. Again, counties which tended to exhibit higher female participation rates also experienced lower poverty among female-headed families.



Labor Force Participation Rates for Women with Children 6 to 17 —1990.

In Utah 76.2 percent of mothers of children between the ages of 6 and 17 work outside the home—higher than the national average of 75.0 percent. In contrast to the other participation rates previously mentioned, labor force participation for mothers of school age children seems to bear little relation to educational level. Wayne County showed the highest percentage of working mothers of school age children at 85.2 percent; Daggett the lowest at 43 percent. Metropolitan counties ranged the gamut from 80.5 percent for Weber County to 71.6 percent for Utah County. One interesting correlation does appear—counties which are heavily dependent on mining seem to have a lower percentage of working mothers—Carbon, Emery, Duchesne, San Juan, and Uintah counties all rank near the bottom.❐



New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ ***Utah Job Outlook, 1992-1997***
- ☐ ***Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah***

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Utah Labor Market Report

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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